

The Daily Gazetteer.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7. 1739

No. 1313.



HERE certainly never was a Writer who had so contemptible an Opinion of others, as the Author of the *Craftsman*; and, I think, it may be as safely said, that it is as certain, there never was a more contemptible Writer than himself.

He is, it is true, always malicious, always railing, and always full of smart Reflections upon the Great; but then he is the most inconsistent Creature breathing, has chang'd Sides so often, and ran thro' such a long Track of Lying, that he is incapable, not only of telling Truth, but of telling any Thing that looks like Truth. Himself or his Correspondents, who are generally speaking the same, tells us last Saturday, That the Postmasters very prudently burn the *Gazettes*, or put them aside for common Use, as soon as they receive them: Yet in Monday's Papers he complains in an Advertisement, that an Address to the Electors, &c. of Great Britain had not been advertised in the *Gazette*, and is pleased to assign this Reason for it, that it was left out in Order to give the Publication thereof. If Saturday's Story be true, then Monday's Complaint is without Foundation; and if the Complaint is well founded, then the Story is a Story, of the *Craftsman's* own shewing. This is, indeed, a trivial Thing, and the more trivial, because such Inconsistencies are Weekly committed by our Author. He has, according to my Computation, shifted his whole Method of Arguing Three Times at least, which is the Reason that his Fourteen Volumes are a mere Collection of Contradictions; nor could there be any Thing more curious, than a proper Index of this Sort, which would turn the Whole into a Political Common-Place-Book, containing the Arguments for and against the same Things, according as they did or did not suit the Purposes of his Faction.

As to this precious Address to the Electors of Great Britain, it sets out with an Absurdity, as well as with a most notoriously false Fact. The Absurdity consists in this, that the Author pretends to apologize for what he says expressly the Electors had already signif'd their Approbation. If so, he might have written with Propriety enough an Apology for these Electors to the sober Subjects of Great Britain; but to address any Set of People, in favour of a Measure which that Set of People had expressly approved, is such a Political Out-doing of their own Out-doings, as even the maddest of this mad Party were never guilty of before. As to the false Fact, it is neither more nor less than this Approbation, which is a Tale absolutely coined by himself; and, as I have before shown, coined to very little Purpose, unless it was to pose the Vigour of its Author's Imagination, and the Superiority it had gained over his Judgment. To re-examine the Business of the Secession, and all the plausible Stuff that has been said upon it, would be not only to tire the Reader's Patience, but to commit the same Fault I blame in him; since all Degrees of People, and each of the numerous Parties, the Aggregate of which compose the Opposition, have so openly and so unanimously condemned that ridiculous and detestable Step, whereby the Constitution was sacrificed to the Humours of a few angry, and to the Greediness of many hungry Men, that to press for further Marks of their Dislike or Distrust of it would be equally importunate and impertinent. For this Reason I declined meddling with this Address when it came out, and shall say nothing more of it now; because I know these Sort of Invectives have not a tenth Part of the Readers they had, and if they are no better writ than this, they will soon lose nine Parts in ten of their present Admirers. But towards Winter *Caleb's* Associates will come to Town, and then if Things cannot be put in a better, they will at least be set in a more favourable Light. There is no washing a Blackamoor white; but some Folks have a better Knack at Powdering than others.

At the Entrance of the Country Journal of last Saturday it is acknowledged, that Things are now come to a Crisis; that the Fate of this Nation will be quickly fixed some Way or other; and that in this ticklish Juncture Mr. D'Anvers and his Allies would do well to spare their Reflections on

Publick Affairs. Reason is, it seems, so powerful a Thing, that it will sometimes force its Way thro' the Mouths of those who eat Bread by opposing it. Otherwise we should never have met with such Remarks as these in that Paper; and yet even there they talk of *Rumours of War*, *Pacific Smiles*, and the miraculous Escape of the *Azogues*; with no other View than to contradict what themselves hold reasonable, and endeavour to prejudice the People in general against the Measures of the Administration, at a time when, according to their own Accounts, all Prejudices ought to be laid aside. It is true, that these Insinuations can have no Weight with People who will use their Understandings with any Degree of Freedom; since unless they would have us order one of our own Squadrons to engage another, we could hear of nothing but Rumours of War, and as to the Miracle of the Azogue Ships getting safe home, those who are acquainted with Maritime Affairs see nothing of it. Besides I am credibly informed, this very Author had a Paper ready, in Case they had been taken, to shew it was a wrong Step, and that nobody would have suffer'd by it but our own Merchants and Under-Writers. Which is the more probable, because many of their City Partizans began to give this out, when those Ships were thought in most Danger: Which is another Proof of the Equity of the Faction, if we had not had too many before.

Thus much for the *Craftsman* as a Politician: Now a Word or two for Mr. *Pharmacopœia* his Correspondent. He expresses some Apprehension of his being charged with talking like an Apothecary, of which from the Bottom of my Heart I acquit him; for I verily think he does not talk like an Apothecary's Apprentice in his First Year. The Author of this Letter had met with Allegories in some good Writers, and was resolv'd to imitate them; but, as it frequently appears in such Sort of People, he had no Genius for his Trade. A Story that is neither true nor false, that is without Head or Tail, without Moral or Meaning, is no Allegory, but a mere Tale of a Tub. This is exactly the Case of his *Noli me tangere*. He raves about *Dioscorides* like a Fool; he had no Dictionary at hand, and therefore could not tell what to say about him. His Transition to *Tigellinus* is apparently forc'd; and his Decoction of the Herb to cause Fear is puerile and silly. As to what he says of *Don Geraldino*, it is One of the many Instances of that Brutality upon which these Gentlemen value themselves. Another Person would have thought, that more than ordinary Civility was due to a Publick Minister in such a Juncture as this; but as the Party would be glad to see all Europe at Enmity with their Country, so they are peculiarly apt to turn their Wit upon such Characters as are most likely to raise a Dislike of us in all Nations. This I am sure of, that if the Person hinted at has a proper Idea of the Opposition, his Picture of it will go near to obtain for us all the Satisfaction we can desire. For, if he draws it truly, his Master cannot fail of discerning that they are not like to prove such useful Allies as he has given us to understand they might be.

The *Robes of the Wall* in the next Paragraph was introduced for the Sake of the Quibble,— and then dropt, the Writer being able to make no more of it. Indeed he had the less Need, when *Hellebore* was to be his next Article, and he had so good an Author as the Physician he quotes, to assist him with Matter for the Paragraph. Yet after all this is but poorly handled. For, not to insist on some little Slips in Style, (as, an *Island in Thessaly*) which he would have magnify'd in the *Gazetteer*, I cannot help noting, that he complains of Epidemick Madness, and alledges, that he would offer a Project for sending over all our Madmen to *Anticyra*:— if he was not apprehensive of offending the Administration; I say, after all this, he goes on to suggest, that there are very few in the Nation, who like the Ministry so well as to bear with any thing written in their Defence; which borders strongly on Absurdity. If the Multitude of Madmen were so represented for their Attachment to Ministerial Measures, how comes the Readers of the *Gazetteers* to be so few? and, if the Readers of the *Gazetteers* are really so few, hat need of sending Ship-loads to *Anticyra*? Well! I fint the old Proverb is true, *Lions had need of good Memories*; to which I beg Leave to add

another Observation, That Folks in a Hurry should never write Allegories,

But to shew my Impartiality, I will offer the Reader the best Apology I can for the *Craftsman*, that is to say, I will tell him truly what I think of him: I suppose, that this good-natur'd, inoffensive little Man, who calls himself sometimes *Caleb D'Anvers*, and at other Times, by twenty other Appellations as remote from his own, was somewhere in the Country when Time stole upon him; the Press gap'd, and there was a Necessity of a Supply. In this Distress, *Quincey's Dispensatory* being the only Book in the House, he pick'd out the Materials of this Paper, jumbled them together, and subscribed the incoherent Epitome *Pharmacopœia*, from the well-known Line in *Horace*,

Ambulacrum Colligis PHARMACOPOLÆ.

In this Case, who can blame the poor Gentleman? Time, we know, will stay for no Man. Master *Goram*, and all the *Masters* shrouded under that Name, would have been black mad if there had been no initial Letter for Saturday the 11th of September; to avoid this, no Wonder Caleb ventur'd talking like an Apothecary; in doing this he did his Duty, he did not banish his Readers; and therefore, like a Man who comes a little tipsy to an Entertainment, his Punctuality ought to excuse his Frailty.

I am confirmed in this Notion by considering the following Paragraph, which, tho' the least shining, is the most conspicuous in the whole Paper, not thro' the Author's Abilities but the Printer's. 'In all hysterical Cases, which affect the Animal Spirits and consequently the whole Constitution, all regular Physicians agree, that nothing is a better Remedy than a Preparation of STEEL with SULPHUR Q. S. tho' common Empyricks in all Ages have endeavoured to impose upon the Vulgar and Ignorant, by substituting Preparations of GOLD and SILVER in its Stead, particularly AURUM FULMINANS, which makes a thundering Noise; and AURUM POTABILE, which is a bewitching Dram to most People of a titillated Appetite. The superstitious Reason for it is butting such great Virtues to those Metals is that GOLD was influenced by the SUN, and SILVER by the MOON, by which Jugglers and Quacks impose upon weak People with their GOLDEN and SILVER MEDICAMENTS. But Dr. *Quincey* very justly observes, that STEEL or IRON, if our Regard to the Planets was to be proportion'd to the medicinal Efficacy of those Metals, which the Chemists have imagined them to influence, MARS ought to be more in our Esteem than the SUN or MOON, as IRON is vastly preferable either to GOLD or SILVER, tho' commonly supposed to be under the Influence of those two Luminaries.' Now I appeal to any impartial Reader, who will but exert his Wits and his Eyes, whether, abstracted from the Italicks and Small-caps, this Paragraph carries in it any thing striking at all; or whether it be any thing more than a bald Imitation of Mr. *Hornick's* Manner of Writing in the High German Doctor.

Yet such is the Stuff, such the Methods, and such the Men that turn the World upside down. As all Things that come from the Brethren are sublime and lexicographic in the Ears of the Methodists, so the most stupid Gallimatics in the World, when printed in the *Craftsman*, passes for high-flown Rhetorick; and those who do not understand it, because it is not to be understood, are content to believe themselves without common Sense, rather than suspect the good Sense of their admired Orator. Marvelous Complaisance indeed! which can never be expected by any Author in the *Gazetteer*. For whoever is not an Enemy to Power will never have the Passions of the People with him. But Thanks to the Conduct of the Malcontents, all who write in this Paper have Reason and the Constitution on their Side, and have the Honour to defend, however ill they may perform it, those Measures which can alone protect us from falling by the Hands of Foreign Enemies or Domestick Traitors! It is true, these Writers do not weekly boast of their mighty Success, the vast Sale of their Paper, and the mighty Encouragement they meet with; but if the Neglect of this will stamp them with that odious Name of Quacks, in the Opinion of any sensible Man, except the *Craftsman*, then I am greatly mistaken. Upon

nuances

the Whole, Political Writers are Parties, not Judges; and when they forget themselves so far as to pronounce Decrees instead of Pleading, they certainly deserve to be reprimanded; a just Sense of which led me to write this Answer to the *Country Journal*.

R. FREEMAN.

Yesterday arriv'd the Mails due from Holland, France, and Flanders.

Constantinople, July 3. O. S.

THE Grand Seignior's Fleet having sail'd for the Sea of Azoph, to favour some Enterprise against that Place, was dispers'd by a violent Tempest going into the Straits of Caffa, and some of the Ships lost, and others drove on the Coasts of the Crimea.

Warsaw, Aug. 18. O. S. Letters of the 9th from Caminoick say, the Cossacks of the Russian Army have had a new Engagement with the Turks and Tartars; the latter having attack'd 2000 Russians, as they went to forage, several were kill'd and wounded on both Sides.

From the Imperial Camp at Sarock, Aug. 21. O. S. General Wallis continues ill, and the Prince of Saxe-Hilburghausen has the chief Command of the Forces *pro tempore*. On the 8th the Prince being informed that the Turks were laying 2 Bridges over the Save, near Palos, he march'd towards that River with 8 Regiments of Foot, 6 of Horse, 3 Battalions of Bavarians, and 2 of the Forces of Cologne, and incamp'd therewith Yesterday at Semlin, where he heard that the Turks had actually finish'd 1 of their Bridges, and cover'd their Workmen by the Cannon of 3 Batteries, which they had erected on this side of the bave towards Belgrade. It being of great Importance to hinder the Enemy from passing that River, a great Council of War was held this Day in the Camp at Semlin, in which the Prince resolv'd to draw nearer that Place, in Order to oppose their Passage; so that some Action is very soon expected that Way.

The General de Neuperg was this Morning still in the Grand Vizier's Camp, where we are assur'd the Marquis de Villeneuve is also arriv'd, and that they are about settling Preliminaries for a Peace. On the 10th the General received Advice that an Express was arriv'd in the Imperial Army, from that of Russia, with Letters from General Munich, who advises not to be too hasty in making a Peace, because he was in a Condition to give a considerable Diversion, and, in case of Need, to march with his Army into the Banate of Temeswaer. General Neuperg imparted this News to the Grand Vizier, who declar'd that it gave him but little Uneasiness: However 'tis certain, that a Council of War was held upon this Occasion with the chief Bashaws of the Army, and that an Aga was dispatch'd to carry Orders to the Bashaws of Oriova and Widdin, and to him that commands the Grand Seignior's Forces in Wallachia.

General Succow, the Commandant of Belgrade, is on the Recovery, but General Schmettau, who arriv'd on the 11th at Peterwaradin, was expected there every Day to take that Command upon him. The Besiegers continue to play upon the Bastion of St. Elizabeth, and the Works that cover the Gates of Saback and Wurtenberg, and the Artillery of Belgrade fires as constantly upon the Besiegers. Yesterday about 1000 Turks attack'd one of the Forts next to the Danube with great Vigour, but could not make themselves Masters of it, by Reason of the smart Fire from the neighbouring Works. The Batteries of the Besiegers play'd with great Fury on the 10th all the Afternoon. Since the Imperialists repass'd the Danube the Turks demand heavy Contributions of the Inhabitants of the Banate of Temeswaer.

Vienna, Aug. 18. O. S. When the General de Neuperg went to the Turks Camp to hear the Grand Vizier's Proposals, the latter told him, 'That he was furnish'd with the necessary Full-powers from the Grand Signior to conclude a Peace; that if the Emperor was desirous of attaining to that End, he must resolve in the first place to restore Belgrade to the Grand Signior, with the Kingdom of Servia; that if on the contrary he desir'd Things till the general Storm, and the Place should be carry'd, the Resignation which would then be made of it would be no longer a sufficient Condition to treat of a Peace upon; that the Ottoman Army would improve its Advantages, and endeavour likewise to recover Temeswaer and Peterwaradin; that it was in the Emperor's Power to preserve those two Places by the Restoring of Belgrade; that upon condition of the said Restoration, the Treaty of Passarowitz should be renewed for the sake of the other Clauses

therein contained; that the whole Banate of Temeswaer should remain to the Emperor, with the Territories thereto appertaining; and that the Charges of the War should be defray'd by the Emperor, &c. The Count de Neuperg not thinking these Proposals would be relish'd, said to the Grand Vizier, that the Emperor for the sake of Peace would

make no Difficulty to leave Oriova to the Grand Signior, and to abandon Servia to him; but that he could not resolve to yield Belgrade; that the said Place was in a good State of Defence; and that the Turks would find more Difficulty than they imagin'd to make themselves Masters of the Place. The Count de Neuperg demanded of the Grand Vizier, whether Russia was to be included in the Treaty of Peace in case the Terms above-mentioned were accepted.

The Grand Vizier made Answer, that there was no Difficulty in admitting Russia into it, provided she would agree to restore Azoph, and faithfully perform the Treaty of Pruth. He added, that without these two Articles the Grand Signior would make no Peace with that Power, but would continue the War against it with Vigor. The Grand Vizier's Proposals have been examin'd in the Emperor's Council, where there was the less Disposition to accept them, because of the News that Prince Lobkowitz who commands in Transilvania had receiv'd an Express from General Munich, with a Letter to this Effect, viz. 'Since we pass'd the Niester we are come to incamp at a small Distance from the River Pruth, and shall proceed forthwith in order to endeavour to penetrate into Transilvania. The Turks and Tartars may harass us in our March, but they won't be able to hinder us from putting our Design in Execution. The Troops are in a good Condition, there being scarce any Distemper among them; the greatest Inconvenience they suffer is the Want of Forage, the Enemy having burnt and plunder'd the Country. We have still seven or eight Days March before we can pretend to penetrate thro' the Defiles of Transilvania.' Upon this News the Prince de Lobkowitz sent the Velt Marshal Potztaiky to General Munich, in order to settle with him in what Manner the Russians are to join the Troops under his Command.

The Emperor lately held a Conference with his Ministers about the Count de Seckendorf, whether he should be entirely restor'd to Liberty, or remov'd to some other Town or Castle for his future Residence. The Opinions of the Members were divided, but 'tis not doubted that the Emperor will shortly decide the Matter. 'Tis said an Alliance has been propos'd betwixt this Count, Russia, and some Protestant Powers. Mr. Robinson, the British Minister, has receiv'd Advice from Peterwaradin, that the Earl of Crawford was happily recover'd of the Wounds he receiv'd at the Battle of Crocza.

The Count de Gros writes from the Turks Camp, that the Grand Vizier is exceeding complaisant to the General Neuperg, but does not hate an Ace of his Pretensions.

Hamburg, Aug. 24. O. S. Most of the English Mariners that were here, are returning for England. Several Ships are arrived here from the Ports of France, the Masters of which say, that in their Passage thro' the Channel, they were visited by the English Ships. The Marquis d'Antin continues with his Squadron at Copenhagen, where he gives Entertainments on board his Ship to the Ministers, and other Persons of Distinction, and he has been regal'd by some of the chief Nobility on Shore. They write from Holstein, that several Regiments of Horse and Foot, are putting themselves in a Posture for a March, they being the Forces that are to be employ'd in the Service of the King of Great Britain, pursuant to the Treaty of Subsidy betwixt his Majesty and the King of Denmark.

Milan, Aug. 15. O. S. Several Couriers are lately arriv'd at Turin from Paris, with Dispatches, as 'tis said, relating to an approaching Marriage between Anna Henrietta, 2d Princess of France, born the 14th of August, 1727. and Prince Victor-Amadeus-Mary, Duke of Savoy, born the 26th of June, 1726.

Madrid, Aug. 7. O. S. As the English continue to take our Ships, and one in particular which belong'd to the Caracas Company, we are assur'd, that the Conde de Clavijo will immediately sail out of the Port of Cadiz, with a Squadron of 22 Men of War.

HOME POSTS.

Portsmouth, Sept. 5. Since my last came in the Robert and Mary, Pomroy, from Menton for Rotterdam; the Endeavour, Henry, from —; and Yesterday Afternoon arrived, after a very long Voyage, the Cape Coast Snow, John Banton, in the African Company's Service, with Elephants Teeth, and Gold Duff, from Widdaugh. Wind at South.

Deal, Sept. 5. Wind S. Remain all the Men of War and the Fire-ship, with the outward-bound Merchant-ships, as in my last. Came from Porto to join the Convoy, the Friendship, Smith, and Oporto. ' My Boat is delivering of Letters, and refer any other Account till my next.'

LONDON.

A Spanish Vessel laden with Gun-powder, &c from Barcelona, bound to Corunna, was taken the 13th ult. off of Viana in Portugal by a Sallee Cruiser, but the Spaniards all escape to the Shoar in their Boat.

Yesterday Sir John Norris, Knt. Vice Admiral of Great Britain, was sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, and took his Place in the Board accordingly.

On Wednesday last his Majesty was pleased to appoint Brigadier Hargrove, Governor of Minorca to be Colonel of the Regiment of English Fusiliers lately commanded by the Lord Tyrawley, who has resign'd.

Yesterday the Sessions began at the Old Bailey, 31 Prisoners were try'd; 12 were acquitted, 12 were cast for Transportation, and 2 were capitally condicled: viz. John Albin, for robbing Ann Price and Hannah Prior on the Highway near Marybone; and William Cardell, for robbing Mary Grindall in the Street near the Minories of a Parcel of Linnen.

And Thomas Fowke was indicted for Bigamy, and after a Trial which lasted near four Hours, was found guilty. The Coynsil for the Prosecution were Mr. Serjeant Agar and Mr. Serjeant Hayward; for the Prisoner, Mr. Benny and Mr. Barnardiston.

Yesterday Francis Trumble the Quaker, who was condemn'd at the last Sessions for a Robbery on the Highway was discharge'd out of Newgate, having obtain'd his Majesty's most gracious Pardon.

High Water this Day Morning at London Bridge. 3 oz : 55 | Evening 5 oz : 13

Bank Stock 138 1-half. India 154. South Sea 93. Old Annuity 108 1-8th to 1-4th New dim 106 1-8th to 1-4th. Three per Cent. 99. Seven per Cent. Loan 105 1-half. Five per Cent. dim 88 1-1 half. Royal Assurance 89. London Assurance 11 1-8th. African 13 1-half. Indis Bonds 1. 9 s. Prem. South Sea ditto 19 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 31. 15 s. Prem. Salt Tally 1-half to 1 1-half Prem. English Copper 31. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Eschequer Orders 99 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 95. Miller Bank 114. 1 4th. Equivalent 111 1-half. Loney Tickets 5 l. 9 s. 6 d.

Admiralty-Office, August 1. 1730.
HIS Majesty having been graciously pleased, by his Warrant under his Royal Sign Manual, dated the 10th of June 1733, to establish certain Rules and Orders for the better Government of the Charity for the Relief of Widows of Commission and Warrant Officers of the Royal Navy: These are to give Notice to all such Widows whose Husbands died on or since the 20th of August 1732, that Copies of the said Rules and Orders are long & wide the Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy, at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth; as also with the Clerks of the Cheque, at Deptford, Woolwich, and Sheerness; and with the Naval Officers at Harwich, Deal, and Kinsale; where they may be inform'd of all Particulars which entitle them to the Benefit of the said Charity, and receive the proper Certificates for that Purpose. But such Widows as are at too great a Distance from the Places above mention'd, may apply by Letter to Thomas Corbett, Esq; at the Admiralty-Office, who will send them all necessary Information. And the Governors of the said Charity intending to distribute to the Widows of such Sea Officers who die before the 30th of August 1734, and whose Circumstances are within the Rules of the Establishment, their Share of the Bounty granted by Parliament: these are to give Notice to all such Widows, that they may prouide the same to all such Widows, that they may prouide the proper Certificates and Affidavits, and send or bring them hither. And the Court of Assistants do hereby give Notice, that they will meet at their Office on Tuesday the 11th of September next, at Eight o'Clock in the Morning, to receive the Claims of such Widows as shall be qualifid according to the said Rules and Orders.

This Day is published,
(Price 5 IX - PENCE)
A Short Preservative against the Disorders revived by Mr. Whitefield and his Adherents. Being a Supplement to the Bishop of London's late Letter.

By a CURATE of LONDON
As thou art righteous thyself, thou orderst all things rightly: thinking it not agreeable with thy Power, to reward him that hath not deserved to be punished. Wild. xii. 89
Sold by H. Whitchurch at the Royal Exchange.